DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propries.

DAILY EDITION, A-12 (1 19) TRI-WEEKLY,

WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 No subscriptions received on any other term that the above, nor for a longer or shorter period

Conclusion of the Speech of Hon. Gustavus A. Henry of Tennessee. IN THE SENATE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES NOVEMBER 294 1864

Sir, this is a fit and appa priate time to proclaim again our unalterable de termination to be free. If the pupile of the United States by reelecting their present chief Magistrate, who began this war, and who has perpetrated, in its prossecution, acts of unparalleled atrocity mean to give us notice that they will prosecute it still further—mean to tender us four years more of war or reunton with them-we accept the notice. We accept their gage of battle, and defy them to the contest. They may be stronger than we, but a people who are deter-inned to be free can never to stop to count the numbers of those who would rot them, of the priceless boon Be-ides, sir, the battle is not to the strong. There is a just God who will fight our battles for us. Our strength is in Him, and we will not fear, 'though the earth, be moved, and though the hills be carried intothe midst of the sea."

If it be the purpose of the crown to prepare for When mast after mast of Paul Jones' vessel was carried away by the cantion bals of the enemy, till not one was left standing, and that enemy had boarded his vessel, and he was called upon to surrender, he heroically shouted aloud: "I will never surrender, I am just getting ready to fight." Let us emulate the examp'e of that stout hearted sailor. The Government should organize its strength, and especially, execute our laws. The failure to do so stamps weakness on all our efforts to fill the army. Let us prepare in earnest for the defence of the country and give cordially every power to the government-that is necessary to establish our independence That being done, we need have no fear about onr personal rights. Who will dare to as-- sail them? No public man could maintain his place who would have the termerity to atfempt it. The real danger does not lie in that direction. The great difficulty is first, to establish our independence; they every other temporal good shall be given unto us We have man enough who have a ver been in the service to drive the enemy before us; let us bring them into the field, and give them an opportupity to take part in the great war. It were cruel to them and to their children to ing even now for the Confederate army to deny them the privilege. If we could bring enter the State, and strike from their limbs back to the service all able-bodied men who are absent, from any cause, we would reanimate our noble armies and enable them to achieve fresh victories. Sir, this is the great. point to which we ought to direct actention youder hill. Oh, they long for its coming as -fill up the army! It is the best peace meas. the hunted hart pants for the water brook. ure after all. Fil up the army-it is the great scheme of finance that will regulate our currency. Fill up the army-it will achieve our independence!

There was but one moment that a doubt ever hung on my mind as to the final result of this war; and that doubt was soon dispelled by the noble conduct of our army. When the first terms of our voluntees was about to expire, the noble State and my oppressed people? Ten-Congress felt it was necessary to con-cribe nesser! Oh, may I be allowed to them for two years longer. The necessity was imperious, and we were compelled to meet it. We knew all of our soldiers wanted to go home to see their families; but we also knew to dishand the veteran troops then in the field, was to give up the contest. We were not unconscious the step we were about to take was a perilous one, but the public safety demanded it. We passed the law, and without a murmur our noble soldiers stood to their arms No complaint was heard anywhere, except among the politicians and those who had never been in the

When two years more of war had rolled round, and the second term of the soldiers was about to expire --- waen the Congress had the subject under painful c nsideration, we were all relieved by glad tidings, that came from the army. The soldiers, anticipating the act of Congress, had volunteered, or re-enlisted for the war. From that moment I felt all was so fe if we would do our duty.

I had the bonor sir, to offer the first resolution of thanks to the soldiers for their heroic sacrifice of ease, and all the j ys of hyme, to the good of their c untry. The example, which all the army speedily followed, first come from my own noble Tennesseaus; thus re-asserting and re-establishing the proud claim of Tennes. see of being the "Volunteer State :" and I lifted up my heart in thanks and praise to God, that I had the honor, in part, to represent here in the Senate such a people!

Sir, we are engaged in the prosecution of a mighty war. It has swelled and grown beyond the dimensions anybody give to it at the beginning. We have to make up our minds to fight it out unaided, and we will conquer or perish more proudly alone." We have determined to suffer at decidere, and we feel that suffering and endurance but purity our hearts and enable us to make sacrifices that are worthy of the cause in which we are engaged. The spirit of patriotism is found in its purest state where the scourge of the oppressor has been most keenly felt. It is their unadulterated, and has been refined of its dross, as silver by fire. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Caurch", and the plant of paraiotism takes root and flourishes best in the soil that has been fertilized by the blood of our sons, and tollowed with the ploughshare of despotism. We may, sometimes, under the hope of saving our propertytemporize with the enemy, and even listen to degrading terms of reconciliation; but if that property is destroyed in our signt, our lamilies insulted and driven from their homes, and those homes themselves given to the flames, the remains of them reminding us of the vandalism of the foe, the we begin to bure with a pairiot's fire, and are willing to give up all earthly treasures, as being of no value in comparison with the liberty of the country. Many a man is a good patriot without being burnt out, but he is certain to be afterwards. It is an infallible remedy for all, who are deto make oppression bitter." No man has any idea how cheerfully the people of the desolated districts of Tennessee have given up all in calm repose. they had, and, how strong is the hope of the future which animates them. Their fatto in final success is stronger than the faith of gloom that haugs over the country-a gloom the people where the invader has never been. which a united voice and effort in this capital Thomsands of my constituents, who have here - would drive a way in twenty-fours bours-to tofore enjoyed all the luxuries that wealth could purchase, are now eating the bitter bread of exile, or are compelled by manual labor to earn the bread they eat; but they murmur not, neither do they complain; seeming to realize the holy writ, that the "est of and shou the rocks against which it could not the laboring man is sweet." They submit to be driven and live, without being harrassed by the change of the condition in which they are the railing and mutiny of the crew! Thank

OLD SERIES.

pleaced without a sigh. No groan breaks from the heart, however loaded it may be by

a sense of degradation or of wrong. They

say, "We do not care for the loss of our pro-

perty but give us, oh, give us independence

to our country and freedom from Yankee thraldom !" They have felt his contamina-

ing touch; they have felt the degradation that

accompanies his supremacy; and they fear his

rule as the dying sinner fears the tortures of

the damned, and pray to be delivered from it

as the dying Christian prays to be delivered

from the bondage of hell. Oh, sic, it is enough to break one's heart to listen to the

recital of their wrongs. Not content with burning mills, dwelling houses and lactories,

the enemy have committed enormities at the very name of which my heart sickens, and

which are enough to shock high beaven and

invoke its thunders. A refugee from my own State, recently out, fell in with a neighbor

boy who had been in the service here in Vir-

ginia since Genera Lee's first campaign in the

mountains. He had been with him in all his

great battles, from Petersburg, along the sinding Chekaliominy, the heroic fields at Manas-

sas, and a way to Antictam and Gettysburg,

wherever his banner floated or his falchion

flashed, and by the mercy of God was pre-

served uninjured. The meeting of the two friends was touching beyond anything I have ever seen in fiction. The young soldier said

to him, "Tell me quickly the news from home. The old man, my father, is he alive?

is he well? My mother, my sister, how are

they?" "On, sir, the news is too bad to tell

The homestead is in ruins; your aged father

was muidered by the vandals, on his own

hearthstone; your mother fell broken-hearted

on his lifeless corpse; and your sister-no. 1

cannot tell what has happened to her—she is now a wandering munic!" Can we have a

renpion with such monsters in human skape?

The people of I ennessee have felt the yoke

of the oppressor.. They know how galling it

is to the neck. They have been made to drink

the cup of slavery to the dregs, and they know

what it is to have the iron enter their souls.

They bate their oppressors with a concentra-

ted hate which can expire only with their

lives. The Jews, when they were carried

into captivity in Babyton, never looked more

anxiously for deliverance than they are look-

standing on tiptoe, straining their eyes to

catch the first glimpse of the Contederate flag

as it floats out upon the wild winds free on

. I confidently predict that if our army en-

ters the State and maintains its position there

for three months, that its numbers will be

doubled. From every hill and valley our

oppressed people come to our banner as the

leaves come when forests are rended." It

is my nightly prayer that my life may be

spared nil I witness the deliverance of my

" Raise my exultant head and see

Thy bills, thy dales, thy people free! That g ance of bils is all I crave Between my labors and my grave?"

I further predict, Mr. President, if our ar-

my goes into Kentucky and stays there three

months, and gives to the people there any as-

surance that we will holld it and stand by

them -they will unite their fortunes with

us, and make common catse in this great

struggle for liberty-the last that ever will

be made if we tall; for if the light of liberty

is extinguished here; the gloom of despotism

will be unbroken all over the word; put out

that light, and where is the Promethean spork

that can that light relume-if, I say, we will

give the people of Kentucky an a surance

that we will stand by them, and not by com-

i g speeddy away hand them over to the rav-

enous woives who will therst for their blood,

thousands will join our army and re-enact

the scenes of the " dark and bloody ground,"

and add new lustre to this the most memora-

ble struggle in the annus of time, in which

Kentucky has not yet, as a State, participa-

ted. I do bot over estimate it when I predict

that fifty thousand as gallint men as ever

showldered a musket or hung a sabre to his

thigh will be added as fresh recruits to our

army from Kentucky and Tennessee. Sir,

they constitute the best recruiting grounds

now in America. The people of both States

are now ripe for action, and will come to the

rescue of our gallant army at an opportune

Mr. President, let us be united ; let us work

together in this comon cause, no matter at what

cost of blood and treasure; for it is worthy of

the sacrifice. Let not the future historian re-

cord of u , here was a pation that bravely spurn

ed "villain bonds and despot sway" and never

was conquered by its enemies till from itself it

felt. 'If there had been no division in North

Carolina and Tennessee, we could have sent to

the field an army of 400,000 men. The mother

and the daughter locking their shields together, could have passed through the land conquering

It is not too late yet. If all discord were

silenced, and the people of the two States, sol-

diers and politicians, the men at home and thee

men in the army, could act together as one peo-

ple, animated by one purpose, and emuleus on-

ly to excel each other in the race of glory, this

war would soon have an end; indeed, under

such a condition of things it never would have

had a beginning. It is kept alive by elecord

now. Is it not mortifying in a struggle like this, when all hearts should be united in a com-

mon fort, that any discordant voices should

be raised in carping criticism against the Gov-

crument, its administration and its President

Iuis surely task enough for his worn energies

to watch the public enemy, without bei g forc-

ed to endure the distrustful assaults of friends

at home. From the bottom of my heart he bits

my sympathy in the midst of the great and multiplied trials that are with him every day

and hour, and which haunt his pillow at night,

driving sleep from his eye-lids while others-are

in calm repose.

Is it fair, or generous, or patriotic, that his

assail his character and mar his plans, as

though the pilot who stands at the heim in the

hour of danger did not have enough to do to

watch the storm that is beating mercilessly on

his vessel, to hold its head steady to the wind

and shoo the rocks against which it could not

moment and with alacrity.

and to conquer.

Forbid it, Almighty God !

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

God, those who assail him cannot shake him in his steady march in the path of daty; nor can bey shake the confidence of the country in him ! Though their words of censure may fall harmlessly at his feet, they are cought up by the spies who crawl about the capital and meet us in our private and public walks, and become winged messengers to the enemy, giving exaggirated secounts of whatever disaffection may prevail here, and encouragement to the enemy to persevere against us, under the hope that domestic discord may unbar the gates they have not been able to force, and weaken the fortress which has hitherto been impregnable to their assaults, and from which their columns have been kurled back in confusion, bleeding and broken. Sir, this babit of assailing the President and the administratien, is in my opinion, a habit more honored in the breach than the observance. It does itealculable injury; and though it is not so intended, gives aid and comfort to the enemy. It is gratifying that no such habit prevails in the Senate. But notwithstanding all the gramblings and mutterings of disappointed malcon cuts elsewhere, he is firmly fixed in the hearts of the people; aye, sir, in their heart of hearts. They put their trust in him, and lean on him while this storm of war is

May he live to bring the vessel safely into port, and the acclamations of all on board, and the shouts and huzzas of all on the shore. Doubless he has committed errors, and made grave mistakes in his judgments of men and measures; for everybody and every-thing was untried, and had to be tested by experience. Did anybody ever expect anything else? for is he not human, and is it not. human to err? Our own Washington, the purest and greatest of human beings, was not exempt from human fraifty. The people have given their confidence to the President of the Confederate States, because they believe he is wise, patriotic and brave; and so far as I know, he has done nothing to forfeit their confidence, but a great deal to increase it. The consequence is, they who assail him do not injure him, but themselves, and, it may be, their country. Here sir, is the rub. The country is the chief sufferer. The shafts that are aimed at him fly wide of the mark, passing him harmlessly; but are found quivering in the heart of our bleeding country.

raging over the land as he leans on Heaven for

They who throw themselves in the way of an united and vigorous prosecution of this war, from any unjust suspicion of the President, or from any other cause, will repent it in sackcloth and ashes. Whosoever falls on this rock shall be broken; and on whomsoever it falls, he shall be ground to powder. In my opinion, we ought to give him a cordial support in all his efforts to save the country; not blindly, but patriotically, for the sake of the country. It were better, it seems to me, to direct our thunders against the enemy who is trying to subjugate us, rather than pour out our invectives on his head whom the people have chosen as the pilot to conduct us through the storm

It shall be some consolation to me Mr. President, when that storm is over, and our vessel of State is riding on tranquil seas, and "walking the water like a thing of life," with our Confederate flag h, jug from its mast head, recognized by all nations, and honored and respected in every port around the globe: when peace and prosperity shall return to bless the land; when our fields shall again smile with the rich productions of agriculture, and the while-winged birds of our commerce shall flock to every port, carrying our great staples to other hand, and bringing back the empires and wealth of other nations to pour them into our lap; it shall be some cous lation to me thes, if I have not upheld the arms of the commander and stimulated the bearts of the crew in a manner commensurate with my great ambition to serge the country honestly, and to serve it weil, that I have at least done nothing to paralyse the one or the other; but, accord. ing to the best of my poor ability, done all I could to sustain the cause, to advance our standaid, to brace and strengthen, in the field or cabinet, all who honestly try to serve the country, and to establish its independence for ever.

A Big Scare.

We find the following in the Bristol (Tenn.) R gister:

We were told by a gentleman who resides in the vicinity of the scene of the late thrashing given the Yankees by Gen. Breckingidge, that the newspaper accounts do not half represent the extent of the stampede. The road was literally strewn with knapsacks, blankets, conteens, guns, and the score of articles of commerce and comfort with which our atrocious foes are so bountifully supplied. A well known minister who came over the road remarked that he could almost ride on blankets from the Plains to Knoxville. He also stand that when the column was struck by Vaugho and Duke, they were seized with a very moving panic, and broke like quarter horses .-Sauve qui peut, was the French for the very Yankee sentiment of "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." Col. Joon Browplow tried to rally the rabble, and very valiantly cried out-"Halt and form; we can easily whip'em if you'll-only stop!" "Who gave that order?" screamed one of

the runners, who was then on good time. 'Col. Brownlow gave it," was the response which came above the roar of of the retreat. "Tell Col. Brownlow that every mother's son must take care of number one now; for Breckinridge and all hell is after us!" was the reply; and siway lumbered the whole concern -General, Colonel, corporal and private, as if Old Harry was after them sure enough .-That his satanic majesty will get them sooner or later, is just as sure as that our gallant Breckinridge, and his Lieutenants, Vaugha and Duke, gave them as good a thrashing and as big a scare as any of the blue-bellies ever.

get this side of the Mississippi. On Friday evening after the stampede, Gen. Vaugha took supper on Gen. Gilliam's mess chest at strawberry Plains. The chest was well stored with coffer, sugar, salt, lard, candles, pepper, rices and delicacies.

No Tyro. - The Wilmington Journal says: President Davis is no neophyte in political science—he is no new convert to the doctrine of State Rights, and it will be difficult for mere declaimers, who make their seal for State Rights the cloak for personal epposition, to find him really at fault.

THE COLUMBIA PRISON -- The Augusta Chron icle says escaped Yauxre officers from Columbia confess that the guard at that place is very susceptible to bribery.

DECKERNESS IN THE ARMY OF THE VAL-TY -It has been frequently stated that the everses sustained some weeks since by the larry of the Valley under General Early, here caused by the dissipation that resulted rem an abundance of apple brandy in that egion. Officers high in command were in-dicated in these charges; and so repeatedly not confidently were they made that many the India nothing of the facts in the case ben. It gives us much pleasure to publish any reliable counter statement. It is no pleathe to give currency to any thirg that reflects spon our noble army; but it is a pleasure to radict that which may have been aujustly bid to their charge. The editor of the Cen-bral Presbyterian quotes from a private letter of an officer "whose pirty, intelligence and opentunities of knowing the truth" where of he writes are vouched for. He says: "I see is is quite the fashion for the papers in Richdar Run to the apple brandy with which they described the Vailey to be flooded; and much wit is expended. So far as my observation goes, there is less drunkenness in the army new than I have ever known. Apple brandy was plenty for a while, early in the fall, but seemed to affect only a feet Quarter-

OTICE A SPECIAL AGENT will leave this Office for the Army of Northern Virginia on the 18th inst, for the purpose of conveying such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christma offering by their friends at home.

EDWARD WARREN,

masters and Assistant Surgeons."-N. C.

Presbyterian.

Surgeon General N. C. Raleigh, Dec. 9 d6t_

ANDS FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 1,200 Acres of Land in Stanly county. On the premises two small houses—Land well adapted for Wheat and Tobacco. Situated two miles from Rocky River; and ten miles from Con-For full particulars and plot, apply to
HENDERSON & ENNIS.
Salisbury, N. C., Dec 10-d5t

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITA-RY ACADEMY. THE SEVENTH ACADEMIO YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865. Applications for appointments must be timad prior to 15th December 1864, about which mee

the terms will be made known. Address MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,

DARRAFFINE LUBRICATING

HAVING by careful experiment altered and greatly improved the character of our Oil, we now offer for sale an article of Lubricating Oil for Cotton Factories which has no superior in the Confederacy. It does not gum or chill. This Oil we guarantee with careful trial to be the best and ches est Oil for fine machinery in the South. As the undersigned gives his personal attention so the preparation of the Oil, it shall not deteriorate in quality but rather improve.

Refers to Agents Rockfish and Beaver Creek

Manufacturing Cos., Fayetteville, N. C., who pronounce it a very superior Oil.
HENRY E. COLTON, Ag't F. K. Company. Fayetteville, Dec. 2-eod2w

ANTED: To hire for the ensuing year, at General Hospi-

ta' No. 1, Kittrell's Springs, N. C, COOKS, WASHERS, AND IRONERS, male or female.

Persons wishing to hire their servants, will apply immediately, to Kittrell's Springs. N. C., Dec. 1-ebd13t

SERVANTS WANTED! I wish to hire, for the ensuing year, a number of good Servants, Cooks and Washer-women, for service at General Hospital No. 14, Wake Forest, N. C.

Parties having hands of the above description Parties having haddress to hire, will please address M. J. DEROSSET, Surgeon in charge, Wake Forest, N. C. dec 7 eodtilijan1

Negroes Wanted at Pettigrew Hospital.

WANTED, FOR the ensuing year, FIFTY or SIXTY NE-GROES, men and women, as Nursea, Cooks and Laundresses. The women must not be encumbered

with children.
Good rations and comfortable quarters will be furnished and the highest price given allowed by Government. Apply to H. M. PETTIT.

Hospital Steward, Pettigrew Hospital. dec 9-Stawtdee 25

TREASURY DEPT., C. S. A., RICHMOND, Dec. 1, 1864. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

In pursuance of an act of Congress, approved November 28th, 1864, entitled "An act to authorine the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange coupon bonds for seven-thirty Treasury notes," holders of such notes are hereby notified, that holders of such notes are hereby notified, that after the payment of the annual interest due them on the first day of January, 1865, upon presentation of the same, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, and Pay Depositaries—as designated at foot—will issue certificates therefor, which will entitle the holders to coupon bonds payable thirty years after the first day of January, 1865 bearing six per cent. Interest from said first of January, 1866, payable on the first days of January and July in each year.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries, will make weekly reports to the Register of the Treasurer of such certificates issued at their offices; whereupon, bends will be sent

at their offices; whereupon, bends will be sent forward in satisfaction of same. The notes will be cancelled in the usual manner, and forwarded to the First Auditor. G. A. TRENBOLM,

Becretary of the Treasury.

Treasurer at Richmond, Va. Carolina.

Depositaries at Charleston and Columbia, S.
Carolina. Depositaries at Savannah and Augusta, Geor-

Depositaries at Tallahassee, Pta., and Montgomery, Ala.

Depositaries at Columbus, Mirs., and Houston and Marshall, Texas.

dec 6-3tiw2m

MRS. MILLER continues to accome

PORRENT.

THE large and pleasantly situated dwelling. House, in the Western Ward, at present occupied by J. D. Pullen; also, the dwelling occupied by E. A. Whitaker, and the Goach Shops, near the This property will be reuted for the common year, at public suction on Thursday, 22d instant at the store of Mesers. Creech & Litchford.

Possession given January 1st, 1866; at the Raleigh, Dac. Seed?

SHALL HIRE OUT, FOR The enquiry vent, on the 29th Ir stant, at the Market Hopse in Releigh, POURTERN MG. CELLENT, REGEO MEN, unless they are previously disprated of Persons wishing to hire, and apply to Pinte to the Truke of Lair

DUBLIC FALE IN GRAN-VILLE COUNTY ON Monday, 18th December, at my resident Granville county, N. C. formariy, world the highest bider, the following property :- My HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN DURNI-

TURE; Among which is a superior 7 octave, PIANO, nearly new, and in good order, a small lot of fine Cattle, Pork. Bacon, Sugar, Molasses, &c., &c. v Bec. 13, '64-6t R. A. GHOLSON, M. D. WANTED

A LADY as a Governoss qualified to teach the English branches, French, Latin and Music, in a private family near Raleigh. References given and required. Address Box 58, Raleigh, N. C. dec. 10-det.

OTICE A good BOOK-KEEPER, CLEBK, or experienced English TEACHER can be presured by addressing JUNIUS,
Macon Depot,
Warren Co., N. C.

MINERAL FIRE-PROOF WE are now prepared to supply any quantity of this Paint in powder. It is a Peroxide of Iron, and will stand the most severe tests with fire.

Color deep reddish brown.

HENRY E. COLTON,

Ag't F. K. Company. Specimens of Paint and Oil may be seen at the S ore of Tucker, Andrews & Co., Raleigh. Fayetteville, Dec. 2 cod2w

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman. Sr., late of Halifax county, and farmerly of Washington county, dec'd. at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at November Term, 1864, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, to present them for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be I leaded in bar of their recovery.

Persons indebted to said estate, will please make

immediate payment. SWAIN S. NORMAN, Adm'r.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. THE Subscriber having qualified as Adminis-

trator of the estate of Joseph S. Norman, Jr., late of Balifax county, and formerly of Washington county, decead, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for said county, at Nov'r Term, 1964, hereby notifice all persons baving claims against the estate of said dee'd, to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. WM. J. NORMAN, Adm'r.

> ORDNANCE BUREAU. RICHMOND, Nov. 26, 1864.

THE following named men, former'y employed by Messrs Jones Men-denhall & Co., North Carolina, and detailed by special order 233, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 28, 1864, with orders to report to the Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, will so report forthwith, otherwise they will subject themselves to the penalties attached to disobedience of the order detailing them:

J'T. Leak, Sidney Crave, JH Thayer, L. V. Brown, Alb't Armfield, Jesse Riblin. W. Robeson, J. C. Kinney, Joseph Horab, Milton Wood, J. R. Barton, W. H. Twieton, J L Cempbel, Z L Ledbetter, J M Ramsey,

S.T. Stack. H. W. Weisner.

By order of Chief of Ordnance,

dee 2-dt Lt. Cel. & Ass't.

NSPECTION NOTICE.

In accordance with Par. I. General Orders No. 81, A. & I. G. U.—current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years, holding certificates of permanent exemption "by reason of disability, also those se-signed to light duty" will report at the following

times and places for inspection: COUNTY. DER PLACE. TIME. Hillsboro', Raleigh, Louisburg, Wake, - Franklin,

Orange, Oxford, . . " 12, 13, Granville. Warren, " 19, 20. Nash,

Prompt compliance with the notice is expected, and any person or persons falling to attend, will be subject to arre-t by Conscript Guard and forward-ed for re-examination by Beleet Board at Camp

Where the party is unable on account of sickwhere the party is unable on account of sicaness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented,
which must contain the exact physical condition
of the party—the nature and extent of the disease
or wound.

WM. H. SWARD
how 30fd12t

Capt. & Inspector 5th Dist.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY, RALEIGH, N. C.

PIRST READER, for Southern Schools: Price per hundred \$39,00

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, 40: Price per hundred \$60.00 60 dozen 9,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. Galvan, (in press). Wo can also farmish all the bis niert syd hall USIC

Published in the South, desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address out 17 dtf

A TOTLOW SALE TOTION BATE

President C. E. R. Co.

ATEGROES AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY 29TH DECEMBER, will be sold in front of our Pales Room, One Negro Roman, 30 years old—an excellent Warker, Iroter and Seums cess. One Negro Man, 40 years old—good field hand. One Woman, 37 years old, with two children.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

RENOT WILL be rented, at public section. on the 17,h inst., on the premises, a very neat House, with the rooms, tolerably well furnished, with there acres of land attached, and located in a desirable part of the village of Chapel Hill, N. C.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

Conservative copy till day, and Petersburg Ea-press twice, and forward bills to this office.

OR SALE

On the 14th day of December, 1864, the perintable property belonging to the Estate of Sin ut W. Branch, dec'd, late of Halifax county, corsisting of ten or filteen head of Mules and Houses, seventy-five fat Hoge, eight or ten Sows and Pigy, sixty head of Sheep, fifteen or twenty head of Cattle, five or six hundred barrels of Corn, tho Fodder and Shucks from the same, one burdred bales of Cotton. Farming Utensils of every debe offered at public sale at the late residence of

said deceased.

The plantation on which the deceased resided, will also be rented out for the ensuing very—
Bobds with two good surfties, payal le six months after the day of sale, will be required of

purchasers. JNO. R. BRANCH, B. F. GARY, dec 3-dtd

SUPREME COURT LEPOLIS.

The R ports of Cases at Law, Argued and Peterpined in the Supreme Court of N. C. June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume I, Equity Cases, Nu. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. B. Winston, Enq.

Price of No. II, \$12,50; No. I, \$7,80; Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who Lave already ordered from Mr. W. will remit paying to the subscriber.

A. R. RAVEN,

Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A. Ra eigh, Dec. 8th. 1864.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE (3)

NO 1 TEAMSTERS, for Capt. S. S. Kirkland, A. Q. M., Hillsboro', N. C.
Six (6) Stout Interes to bell Egrage for J. J. Minetree, Ag't Q. M. Department, Raioish, N. C.
Pay \$37.50 per month, medical attendar ce and rations. W. E. PEIECE, Capt. & A. Q. M. dec 7 det

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a centinuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to change my base," and will in future ten all hides for one third; which will he sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

7. KOBT. IEFFREYS,

how 18-tf. Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R. IMPORTANT NOTICE

THERE will be a meeting of the Donors to the "N. C. Orphan Endowment Fund" and of the Directors in the basement of the Baptist Church in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 15th of December, at eleven e'clock a. m. A full attendence is desirable.

GEO, W. MORDECAL, Pres. C. P. DERMS, Pinancial Agent, Dee. 12, '64 3t TOTLCE.

Our Senior Partner, who will sojourn in Raleigh for several weeks, will huy and sell Coin and Bullion. Bank Notes of this State, and Treasury Notes of Virginia and North Carelina, and Exchange on England and the principal cities of the Southern Confederacy. Also, State and Railroad Bonds and Coupons of the same, separately.

He may be found at the Book-store of Mr. H. D. Turner, corner of Fayetteville and Newbern streets. Persons visiting the city on business, are invited to call on him.

THOS. BRANCH & SON, of Petersburg.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1864.—d2w.

State Journal, Payetteville Onserves, Charlotte-Bulletin and Greensboro' Citizen copy dailies six times, others 2 weeks, and send bills to the office.

\$1,000 REWARD.

STOLEN,

FROM my Office, on the nigght of the 18thNovember, alt., my BOOK OF ACCOUNTS—
settled and unestitled, for the years '63 and '64.
It is a large Ledger and contains all the charges
for my professional labors during the above mentioned period of time. It cannot, under any circumstances, be of service to another save for its
leather cover and a maining blank leaves, while
it is of incalculable value to me.

I will give One. Thousand Dollars reward for
the recovery of it, and no questions of ked.

dec 9-tf CHAS. E. JOHNSON.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL A BILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING

The next seesien will begin at Mebanesville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. let, 1865. While the old course bus been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making good soldiers as well as good scholars.

Daily Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before the civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and that the implied power to suspend the writ. contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privi-

lege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that up person shall "he deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," was meant to deny to the Confederate Covernment all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal: and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land or neval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, fare unconstitution: al and subversive of every principle of civil liber-ty," and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in re-

gard to her citizens, without the deepest concern. Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to impair "the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed" by authorizing arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established constitutional tribunals of the coun try, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger. Resolved, That our Senators and Representa-

tives in Congress be requested to protest, at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional Mr. Smith of Johnston, moved to amend by striking out all after the word "and" in the 5th

line of the first resolution, and insert as follows,

That the clause in the Confederate Constitution which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ, applies to cases of persons who may stand committed for criminal or supposed criminal offences, and that to extend it bevond this in the excution of a conscript law so as to deny the right to inquire through the Judiciary whether the person arrested is liable or not to military service, is a palpable violation of the Constitution, utterly destroys the power of the States to preserve their separate organization and sovereignty, and reduces them to absolute dependence on the mere courtesy of the Confederate Government for their simple existence."

Mr. Fowle's Resolutions, as we publish them above, have passed the House of Commons, and in all probability will pass the Senate and become a part of the history of the country. Mr. Fowle's speech too, in their defence, has been laid before the public in extenso, and to the theories therein contained he has bound himself of record. We are free to admit that both the resolutions and speech are free from the intemperate tone and language which have signalized the efforts of Messrs. Phillips and Carter. We cannot complain of the violence of insuft towards the Chief Executive of the pation: nor is the speech or resolutions fraught with that declamatory invective which runs away from the subject matters, to cavil and accuse. and by consequence to discourage and disaffect. All those disagreeable features are wanting in the resolutions and speech of Mr. Fowle. There is much of the lawyer in both : of the astute and well read lawyer, and more. we are obliged to say, of the politician, and not a little of the politician "speaking to

Mr. Fowle sets out with the enunciation of the theory heretofore fathered by Mr. Stephens-that" the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail;" and that the implied power to suspend the writ contained in the constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only. We have heretofore discussed this question fully, and Mr. Fowle's argument is but a rebash of that heretofore made by Mr. Stephens and his adherents, and heretofore successfully controverted. The theory of Mr. Fowle is wholly at variance with the English notion of the suspension of the habeas corpus; and all the evidences indicate that the framers of the constitution borrowed their idea from the English enactments, and intended to pat in force identical safeguards for the citizen and the

The provisions in our constitution that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," is as much the organic constitutional law of England, as it is of the Confederate States; yet on the suspension of the habeus corpus in England, not only the King, but the Minister may arrest suspected persons, and without any formal warrant or process of law, as defined by Mr. Fowle. And the reason of the thing is against Mr. Fowle, likewise. The suspension of habeas corpus is allowed only to periods of invasion or rebellion, when the public safety is in danger. It is intended as a preventive of crime ; an arrest of it before it is committeed, and to secure not only society, but the parties who are meditating their jury, from the commission of the act. It is intended to take the case out of the hands of judges for the sake of society imperilled, because the most the judges could do on the disclosure of a crime in contemplation, would be to take surety for good behavier of the party accused. The suspension of the habeas corpus intends more than this; it intends to enable the government to prevent the investigation whereby the security for the public safety would be lost, and to hold the suspected person against the commission of the wrong he meditates.* It is a transcendant power, intended to be bestowed only upon the pressure of a great emergency, but intended to be complete where it is bestowed. It covers every case, where one person is in custody of another; and there can be no doubt that it reaches to efforts to avoid the military service, as it would reach to an apprentice detained by a

The very confinement of this power to

periods of great peril, discloses that something more was meant than mere prevention of bail. Felonies are not bailable at any time, and so no suspension was needed to guard against them. From Mr. Fowle's reasoning it would seem to be a great effort to imprison for minor offences in times of public danger. Had Mr. Fowle's idea have been that of the Berons at Runnimede, or their glorious descendants of the reign of Charles II, their work would have been styled minima carta-for it would have been "mons parturit et nacsitur ridiculus

But, as we have said, we have elaborated this who'e subject fully, and venture the assertion that not a full Supreme Court in the land will sustain Mr. Fowle.

What we find fault with Mr. Fowle for most, in this matter, is the pretext he supplies to himself for introducing this foreign element into the Legislature, to the unnecessary consumption of time, the creation of party spirit, and to the encouragement of the public enemy. This pretext is based on the grounds: First, the impreper statements made by Mr. Foote in the House of Representatives, that persons in high official position had stated that treason was abread in North Carolina, and were urging the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus for its suppression." Mr. Fowle has very greatly mistaken Mr. Foote, if he supposes that that gentleman alluded to any statement of a "person in high official station" at this session. He is alluding altogether to a past transaction, of which much has been said heretofore. Mr. Fowle considers this a slauder ou North Carolina, and he is indignant that such an accusation should be made. Well, this brings to mind a portion of Mr. Fowle's campaign speech, which we recollect. In that, he said, that the State Convention proposed, if held, would be held in violation of the Constitution; that there were many persons in North Carolina proposing to hold such Convention, and that he opposed the scheme because it would involve civil war in North Carolina. In simple fact, Mr. Fowle said, that there were many persons in North Carolina advocating an unconstitutional measure, which would result in civil war. We doubt if the "person in high official position' could have couched his accusation in stronger terms.

The other "equally reliable information, that Congress in secret session is considering the propriety of the suspension," is a very lame pretext on which to pile so much thunder .-Then, says Mr. Fowle too, "it is expected to be passed by representatives whose districts are in possession of the public enemy." Are we to understand by this, that Mr. Fowle would dismiss from Congress such members as happen to represent distric's tallen within the occupation of the enemy? And if so, will be do the same by the Legislature?-Is he going to refuse a vote to the Senators and members from Beaufort, Craven, Carteret Washington and Chowan? What will become of Mr. Carter? Is his voice and his vote to be silenced, because by the negligence at Plymouth, Washington is necessarily evacuated and Beaufort has fallen within the enemy's lines? If applied to members of Congress, why not to members of the Legislature? Mr. Fowle, it won't do. The suggestion was a thoughtless one, to say the least of it.

Mr. Fowle's reasons for withholding confidence from the the President, are flimsy in the extreme. He must be quite near an irreproachable man, against whom Mr. Fowle could say so little. The question had been a mooted one, whether Congress should suspend the habeas corpus, or confer the power on the President; but the dispute had been lost sight of, and when the two bilis passed conferring this. power on the President, he did not veto the bills because his attention was not called to the point-nor was any body else's attentionneither in the Senate, or in the House, nor in the cabinet; nor did it occur to Mr. Fowle; for we are sure if it had, he would have given the public the benefit of his discovery. The President did not exercise the power, and so the

But we have exhausted our space. We will visit Mr. Fowle again -- not to spend the day, but a drop calb -- on one or two other matters of his speech.

Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, the new school bill was discussed, and then passed its second reading.

In the House, resolutions of thanks were voted Col. Jas. B. Starr and his command, for their gallantry at Kinston, and the Revenue Bill was diacused in detail, about half the sections being gone over.

After to-day, the House will hold night sessions, commencing at 7 p. m.

Suggestive -The Raleigh correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, says "the constant and bitter attacks made on the government in the House of Commons of late. seem to have aroused at least one member to say something for the authorities. This something, while jocose, is none the less suggestive. and cosists of a remark to the effect that Jefferson Davis had been arraigned before that Court (the House) long enough, and that he (the speaker) intended to arraign Abe Lincoln, by way of a change!

FOR THE SOLDIERS .- Surgeon Gen. Warren gives notice that a Special Agent will leave his Office in Raleigh on the 18th instant, for the Army of Northern Virginia, for he purpose of carrying (free of charge) such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmus offering by friends at home.

SAD CASUALTY .- Rob't E. Love, Esq., a respectable and widely known Lawyer of Salisbury, was run over and killed by a train of cars in that town on the 8th. He was walking on the track. He leaves five chil-

The Conservative again, on yesterday morning, utters a falsehood in regard to our editorial notices of Mr. Phillips. It charges, that before the election we "indulged in ill-humored criticism upon him, and have used personalities towards him." . Both the statement and the insinuation are false. We have never been disturbed in our humor towards Mr. Phillips, and we have dealt with his public character as he chose to give cause for it; and what we have said of him is fast becoming the settled opinion of the people. We have heard many of his friends say, that his position on the point of holding the two offices of "commissioner" and member of the Legislature, is indefensible, and that his plan to enable him to hold both, is not in strict conformity with the tenacious " conscientiousness" which Mr. Phillips sets up a claim to. We shall make all this yes more

We opposed Mr. Phillips in the last canvass in Orange, as we had a right to do .-Major Latta was a seldier-bad served in the army and Mr. Phillips had studiously served out of it But more than this: Mr. Phillips was one of these politicians towards whom we felt particular repugnance. The class to which we allude is this one :- those who held in the main with Mr. Holden, who encouraged him to his extreme views with the expectation of their support, who would not take ground against him on the stump, nor for his adversary, but who were disciplined by party to voting against him. Towards this trimming classes we felt more antagonism, if possible, than to any other, and we regarded Mr. Phillips as preeminently one of them.

The Conservative cays we "snap" at Mr. Phillips. It is in error. It is not in our style to snap. It accords more with the animal tastes and disposition of the Conservative to swap. But its teeth are loose set and its bite harmless.

Its assurance that it will never descend to personalties, was uneccessary. It has already shown, that however low personalities may be, its level will not have to be changed in order to reach them.

We await Mr. Neathery's answer to the interrogatory of our last issue.

A Good Sign.

It is evident that a powerful combination against Gov. Vance exists in his own party. The elements are fusing against him, and the manifest purpose is, to break him down We regard this as an auspicious sign; for along with him will go the relentless and proscriptive organization of which he is the head and front. Self-styled conservatism will fall with its leader. Partyism will die with him by whose close adherence to it, it has obtained so injurious a prominence in North Carolina. to her discredit, during the war. When these Sampsons pull down their edifice, there will be a broad firmament above the heads of patriots, with a fresh atmosphere, where all who love their country can dwell under the glad sunshine of Heaven. When it becomes politically safe to do so, Mr. Phillips will be on the side of the "DESTRUCTIVES." while the Conservative is already engaged, unwittingly perhaps, (for Mr. Neathery, if he wrote his own editorials, would not do so foolish a thing.) is helping the party to its downfall.

Let the work be speeded. We are out of reach of the explosion. No matter who applies the match, the torpedo that blows up North Carolina conservatism, will consummate a lasting benefit.

In the meantime, we shall continue on our course, and support Gov. Vance in the good he does; but being entirely careless what his political enomies do with bim.

The Junior Reserves.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted in the House of Commons on Monday, returning toanks to the Junior Reserves and Home Guards, who volunteeaed to cross the State line into Virginia, to meet the enemy on their recent advance upon Weldon:

Mr. Boyd, of Rockingbam, introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas, This Legislature has heard with satisfaction of the good conduct of the Junior Reserves who volunteered to cross the Virginia line in order to repel the late advance of the public enemy on Weldon: Therefore,

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers of the Junior Reserves so acting deserve the commendation of their fellow citizens and are entitled to the thanks of the Legislature. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings

be transmitted to Lieur Gen Holmes, that they may be communicated to the command which they are intended to honor.

These resolutions were adopted having first been amended, on motion of Mr. Horton of Wilkes, by extending their purview to such of the Home Guards as had volunteered to cross the State line, &c.

It will be remembered, that some month or two ago, the Junior Reserves offered their services to the Secretary of War. We have been shown the following very complimentary endorsement of Gen. Lee upon an application by the 1st and 2nd Regiments of N. C. Reserves (Junior) to be placed on duty wherever their services might be needed beyoud the State limits. The localities are omitted fer obvious reasons:

HEADQUARTERS, ABNY No. VA. November 17, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Hon. Secretary of War. This exhibition of patriotism and soldierly qualities on the part of the Junior Real serves of North Carolina, is highly gratifying and encouraging. I think it best, in the present condition of affairs, that they should re-, but be prepared at a moment's notice to move either to ---- or to

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General. That these troops are resolved to merit a continuance of compliments so gratifying, the recent goed conduct of Millard's Battallien and the 1st and 2nd regiments of Reserves at Belfield, and of other troops of this class at Kinston, sufficiently attest.

Sherman's Movements.

We have Augusta papers of the 11th, from which we learn that a fight occurred near Coosawhatchee on the day previous (the 10th.) and that so far as heard from the advantage was on the side of the enemy. Telegraphic communication was interrupted between Savappah and Charleston early on the morning of the 10th, and had not been resumed up to a late hour that night. From this, we fear that the report mentioned by us on yesterday is too true, that the enemy hold the Charleston and Savannah Railroad near Pocotaligo. The Charleston papers of Saturday, the

We are without any further intelligence from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The mail and passenger train due last evening from Savannah did not arrive, and it is believed that the train did not even leave Savannah.

We believe that all was quiet along the Road, except that the enemy was, at intervals, shelling our positions near the track .- Mercury, Saturday

The enemy near Pecotaligo were reported shelling the road Friday. About one hundred prisoners from Sherman's army arrived in the city yesterday .- Courier, Saturday.

The Augusta Register of the 10th, says:

Never during the whole course of the war has the opportunity been presented for achieving so signal and decided a success. We will not lose it. Sherman will be punished, and severely before he reaches the coast. We await with confidence the result which a few days will certainly bring about.

FROM ATLANTA .- A gentleman from Atlanta inform the Augusta Register that the dwelling houses in that city are left in much better condition than was anticipated. The business portion of the town was demolished.

The city park has not been converted into a cemetery, as has been reported. Nor were the vaults in the cemetery desecrated.

They shot down their worn out horses in the streets, as reported.

The annual election for Mayor and Aldermen was held last Wednesday. James M. Cahoun was a candidate for Mayor, without opposition. I. E. Barnlett was a candidate r Alderman. We have not been informed who were the other candidates.

The enemy burned all the unoccupied houses between Atlanta and Decatur. Decatur was net much injured. The court house and other public buildings were left standing, with the exception of the depot.

No ENEMY AT CHATTANOOGA.-The La-Grange Reporter has information from a gentleman from Carrolton, whose brother's tancoga on Wednesday of last week. He states that there was not a Yankee either in Chattanooga or Bridgeport, nor was it believed there were any this side of Nashville.

If this report is correct it will necessarily compel the evacuation of all East Tennessee, as their troops there can get no supplies, without holding Chattanooga.

East Tennesse. - Intelligence received from East Tennessee, announces the advonce of Burbridge from Kentucky, which was met, on the part of General Breckinridge, by a retrograde movement to Greenville, in order to protect his communication with the rear. East and West, the enemy is thus seen to

From Hood's Army.

be in motion.

An army officer who has been in Decatur Ala., since the evacuation of the post by the Federal forces, says it is the most strongly fortified position he ever, inspected. Its impertance as a railroad point being the junction of the Nashville and Memphis and Charleston roads, led the Yankees to expend a vast amount of labor, and the garrison was one of the strengest they had on the line between Chattanooga and Nashville. General Hood no doubt acted judiciously in passing it by.

Three full regiments from Kentucky, numbering near three thousand men, had joined General Forrest, whose cavalry force now numbers between ten and fifteen thousand. while that of the enemy is very small, the larger portion of it having left with Sherman.

The delay at Florence was occasioned by the difficulty of crossing the cavalry at the point first contemplated, requiring a loss of several days in forming a junction with the infantry by a different route.

Capt Reynolds, an officer just from Hood's army, gives the Montgomery Appeal the annexed news:

He reports Thomas' force at from twentyone to twenty five thousand men, while Hood's will fall little short of double that number, as he thinks that not less than ten thousand have been added to it since its arrival in North Alabama. He represents the people of Tennessee as being alive with zeal and enthusiasm, and says that men by the hundreds and thousands, to avoid the draft into the Federal army, are concealing themselves in the woods, and awaiting an epportunity to join our forces.

When in the neighborhood of Puluski, he learned through an old friend, who was on intimate terms with the Federals in the place. and who visited the rown every day for the purpose of gathering the news, that Rosecrans had telegraphed the War Department to the effect that if he was not reinferced he would be compelled to leave the State of Missouri; that Price, with a force of forty thousand men, was pressing him. and that the rebel army was daily growing instrength. The same officer that imparted this information also gives it as his opinion that the Federals would be forced to give up the State of Tennessee, stating that Sherman had left the State comparatively defenceiess, and that while the rebel army was growing in strength and spirit, their own was diminished in both.

Capt. Reylolds also informs us that the day he left Cherokee, information was received from General Roddy to the effect that all the Federal posts south east of Tullshoma, had been called in, including Chattanoga, Bridgport and Stevenson. If this be true Knexville and all East Tennessee will of nec be evacuated

Capt. Reynolds furthermore informs us that nearly all the troops at Memphis had been sent up the river. Whether they were destined for Missouri or Middle Tennessee was

net known. Altogether, the news is cheering in the highest degree. We have every confidence that the people of Tennessee and Kentucky will rally to Gen. Hood in such force as to enable him to maintain himself in that country.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864. The Senate was opened with prayer by

Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian

Church. Bills to amend the anti distillation act, (the proposed amendment extending the prohibi tion to the brewing of beer or malt liquors, or the distillation of honey, and requiring that still houses, &c., be open to the inspection of three magistrates, on demand); to remove obstructions in the Big Swamp, to incorporate the Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company, to pay bounties to the Junior Reserves the sam as allowed to soldiers in the regular Confederate service), and resolutions to procure the release from active military service of certainl infirm citizens, were severally read a second time. The School bill being before the Senate,

Mr. Dick proceeded to say, this was a matter of great importance, next be thought to military affairs; and discussed seriatim the changes contemplated by the bill in the school system of the State. The most important of kese changes were those which alter the name from the Common to the Public Schools of North Carolina, and that provide that age for Pupils shall hereafter he (instead of as heretofore from 6 to 21-years) extended to twenty seven, for all females desirous of qualifying themselves to be teachers, and to thirty six for males disabled in service, who have a like wish. The object of these latter changes was stated to be, to provide a sufficiency of teachers to meet the educational requirements of the State. It was often difficult o procure teachers, and this difficulty might be greatly lessened by permitting the many females whom the exigencies of the war had forced to their own support, to qualify themselves to teach. .

After some further and desultory discussion,

the bill passed its second reading. Mr. Wiggins of Halifax moved that the bill passed on yesterday, to determine the mileage and per diem of members, be reconsidered. THE SPEAKER declared such reconsideration,

under the 16th rule, out of order. Mr. Long of Caswell, appealed from the decision of the Chair, but on a call of the Senate the decission was sustained by yeas 40,

pays 2. The bill amendatory of the Militia and Home Guard act, was taken up, but, on motion laid on the table, and the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 12, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On leave of the House, Messrs. McAden, Clapp, Cunningham and Patterson recorded their votes on the habeas corpus resolutions in the affirmative, and Mr. Baxter his in the negative, having been absent from the House when the vote was taken.

The bill to make the forcible entry or rob bery of a dwelling house in the day time a capital offence, was reported from the Judiciary Committee with a recommendation that it do not pass; and the Committee on Confederate relations reported the resolutions protesting against " the overthrow of State sovereignty and civil liberty," with a similar recommendation.

Mr. Shepherd introduced "Resolutions of thanks to Col. Jas. B. Starr and his command, for the successful repulse of the public enemy at Kinston," which were adopted by

the House. Mr. Smith of Johnston, introduced some resolutions, demanding the punishment of certain persons, calling themselves agents of the Contederate government, for illegal impressments; and in advocacy of their adoption, proceeded to say that notice had been given in his county to certain parties that they would only be allowed to keep half their usual quantity of provisions for a support and must hold the balance subject to the disposal of the government. Such things he declared would not be borne in his county, and if the matter were not taken in hand by the Legislature, his constituency would right themselves, irrespective of all governments, by the

Mr. Caldwell deprecated any hasty legislation on so important a matter; and, Mr. Mc-Gehee said it was the opinion of General Holmes that these orders referred to had been issued under a misapprehension of instructions, and as the General had telegraphed to Richmond to learn the exact state of the case, he-thought it best to forbear action for the present. The resolutions were then informally passed over.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution on the subject of habeas corpus (calling on his Excellency, the Governor to procure the release of persons denied a trial of their liability to military service,) which was referred to the Committee on Contederate Relations.

The resolution relative to the time of holding the sessions of the House, was taken up and after being amended so as to provide for

two sessions, at 10 a. m., and 7 p. m., passed The special order—the Revenue Bill—was then taken up and variously amended so as to make all coppone past due save those issued by the State prior to Feb. 23d, 1861, taxable as money, so as to allow a soldier or sailors a year after his discharge to redeem his land sold for taxes, and so as to tax slave dealers five per cent. on total amount of sales. Pending its consideration the House ad-

OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

KINSTON, Dec. 12, 1864.

Editors Confederate :- Yesterday about one clock a courier came in, bearing a dispatch to the effect that the evemy had appeared in our front, in force, on the Neuse road. Steps were immediately taken by the galiant Col. Starr to meet the yankees and give them battle. Up to 3. p. m. they had advanced as far in this direction as South-west meeting house, four miles below here, on the south side of the river, when a portion of the 6th N. C. Cavalry engaged them in a skirmish, which was kept up for two hours, the yankees getting the worst of the combat. One man on our side of the 6th Cavalry, is reported killed, and another wounded. At daylight this merning, the latest intelligence from the front reports the yankees falling back towards Newbern, whilst other reports say that they are at the Wise Fork, five miles below this place, and that a general engagement may come off to-day. From the most reliable information that I have been able to gat to the enemy's forces, they will not number exceeding 1,500. However, everything is as yet in a fog, and nothing reliable up to this writing. You may hear from me again to

[We learn that information was received in this city yesterday, that an engagement occurred later in the day on the 12th, at Foster's creek, and that the enemy received a sound thrashing .- EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. Terasher, in the Clork's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Confederate States Congress. RICHMOND, Dec. 13.-The Senate, has passed a bill to authorize the transmission of news. papers to soldiers free of postage; also a bill for the employment of all free negroes, and forty thousand slaves to work upon fertifications and perform other labor connected with the defense of the country.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston occupied a privileged seat in the Senate Chamber to day. In the House, the sequestration and currency bill were further discussed.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13 .- The Senate passed a concurrent resolution for recess from the 24th

inst., until 2nd January. The Committee on foreign affairs reported back Henry's resolutions defining the posision of the

Confederate States, deciaring the determination of Congress and the people thereof, to prosecute the war till their Independence is acknowledded. The resolutions passed-year 16, nays none. The bill to provide for remission of the penalty

for non-delivery of bacon to this time, passed the House.

The sequestration and currency bills were dis-

The ball increasing pay of members of Congress fifty per cant. passed-yeas 45, pays 41. Several bills reported and ordered to be printed.

Northern News. RICHMOND, Dec. 13.-The Washington Chronicle of Sunday received. A Nashville telegram of the 10th, says the Federal loss in the bat tle at Franklin is ascertained by official reports. to be one hundred and ten officers, two thousand

and fifteen men killed, wounded and missing. Scouts report Hood about to make a movement of some sort. The rebels can be plainly seen from the front of the fourth corps standing about camp fires. Hostilities have closed on account of the weather.

A furious snow storm prevailed through the Northern cities on Saturday, extending as far as

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 234. Gen. Dana's expedition from Vicksburg destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad for thirty miles above Big Lick crossing ; twenty five hundred bales of Cotton were destroyed,

At a sale of negroes by Messrs. Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Augtioneers, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 13th, the following prices were obtained. For negro girl 17 years old, \$6,000; one do. 14 years old, 5.600; one do. 20 years old, 6.050; one do. 14 years old, 4.825; our do. 17 years old, 5.225; one do. 19 years old, 7,300; one do. unlikely, 17 years old, 4,550. One boy 10 years old, \$3 750; one woman and 3 children, \$9.200; one do. and 3 children \$9.000; one woman 30 years old, \$3.075; one do 45 years old. \$2,710; one do. 50 years old, \$1005; one woman, unlikely, and 4 children, \$7,675.

For the Confederate. The resolutions of Mr. Phillips and particularly his speech made in support of them, must shock every true friend of the State of North Carolina. Who are "the good people of North Carolina?" Men who have to sell their mules at seven hundred dollars, or men who risk their lives at eighteen dollars per month? Thirty-nine months service in the army for one mule! Which is worse, the specie pay of soldiers to be shot at, or seven times the specie value of a mule to haul provisions to feed the soldiers? We suppose the patriotism in the two cases equal, and both of course want just compensation. Is it not

after the soldier has complained? The army is now the country; the army are the good people of this State, and of all the States; for without the army all would be slaves to Abraham Lincoln.

sime enough for the mule owner to complain,

But look at it as a mency question only -A bill tras already been introduced into Congress, to fix the value of a Confederate dollar at half a bushel of corn or two pounds of cotton. It is generally believed that this bill will pass. Would not three hundred and fifty bushels of corn be just compensation for a mule ? Because some speculator or rich man, for special reasons, would give three time as wuch, does that fix the just compensation?-No one can say so.

FROM BELOW.-Dr. William Jones, a prominent citizen of Burke county, Ga, was killed by the enemy under circumstances of brutality that, if possible, should render them still more edious He was at Station No. 9, Central Ruilroad, and, seeing the enemy coming up, mounted his borse and rode off. . The enemy opened fire on him, and he fell from his horse riddled with balls and expired in a few minutes. Dr. Jones was well known and highly esteemed in Savannah, having resided there for some time as a member of the Medical Examining Board.

Sherman's army is reported, still moving towards Savannah. We learn that the affir at Station No. 2, on Thursday, was simply some slight skirmishing. The opinion seems to prevail that Sherman intends to attack Savan-

A report is also in circulation below that. on the arrival of his forces at No. 2. Sherman had turned off in the direction of Sister's Ferry, which would indicate an intention to cross into South Carolina.

The Yankers, while at Gordon, stated that they would soon enter South Carolina, and that they would not leave a house standing in the State - Augustu Cons.

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